Carlisle nere, while not a poverty-stricken man by any means, was yet in very moderate circumstances. He, too, was born in Kentucky, and only a very short distance from where his son, the Senator, first saw the light. The original Carlisle came from somewhere down Culpeper way, in Virginia. There are Carlisles still in that neighborhood in the Old Dominion, doubtless branches of the same family. This elder Carlisle must have been a man of some substance when he went to Kentucky, or he must have prospered very well there in his new home, for it is a matter of tradition that he was the man who built the first brick house in the then Campbell county.

Very well do I remember how after my

"I have said I was a Union man all through the war and so I was, but not what you would call an active Union man.

what you would call an active Union man. I took no part in the struggle in any way. I remained all through it in Covington practising my profession."

In 1866 Senator Carlisle entered public life again as a member of the Kentucky State Senate, served his term, was reclected, and during his second term resigned to accept the licutenant-governor-ship to which he had in the mean time been chosen. That was in 1871. Fivevears later he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and in Congress he remained until his election in 1850 to the Senate to fill the place made vacant by the death of place made vacant by the death of

the place made vacant by the death of Senator Beck.

Long before his election to Congress Senator Carlisle's law practice had grown to be one of the largest and most lucrative in Kentucky. He had a number of partners at different times. The firm in 1863 was Carlisle & Kennedy, and then later on in succession Carlisle & Hamilton, Carlisle & O'Hara, Carlisle & Foote. When his sons were admitted to the bar he took them into partnership, and they later on went to Wichita, Kan., where they opened an office of their own. Now the Senator's law practice is practically abandoned. Now and then he appears in a cause, but the instances are growing fewer and farther between.

But it was as Speaker that his great powers first stood revealed. It is pretty safe to say that, all things considered, he was the best Speaker that ever wielded the gavel in the House of Representatives. This is high praise, but it is substantially the unanimous verdict of those who sat under him during the three terms he held that high post. The east of his mind is, over and above all things, judicial. SILVER AND THE TABIFF.

"I am absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver," said Senator Carlisle

oninage of silver," said Senator Carlisle yesterday.

"I regard this whole agitation of the silver question by the Democratic party now as most unfortmate. I regard it as simply suicidal. The Bland bill, if we are to judge from the vote the other day, will surely pass the House. Whether it will until I got your Bradycrotine."

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

A DESCRIPTIVE PICTURE OF ANOTHER MAN WHO MAY ARRIVE

United States Senator Without a Million Dollars—How He Looks, Acts, and Lives—A Strong Democrat.

Like so many of the strong men of the country, Senator Carlisle began his life in immediate contact with the soil. His father Lilbon H. Carlisle, was a small farmer, in what is now Kenton, but was in 1835, when John G. was born, Campbell county. The county was subsequently divided, and the old Carlisle farm, situated only a few miles from Covington, fell to the part which was called Kenton.

Carlisle pere, while not a poverty-stricken man by any means, was yet in very moderate circumstances. He, too, was born in Kentucky, and only a very short distance from where his son, the Senator, first saw from where his son, the Senator first saw from where his son, the Senator, first saw from where his son, the Senator first saw from where his son, the Senator, first saw from where his son, the Senator first saw from where his son, the first sam from contrait senators. It mill the saute that it

THE GREAT ISSUE.

kentucky, and only a very short distance from where his son, the Senator, first save the light. The original Carlisle came from somewhere down Culpeper way, in Virginia. There are Carlisles still in that neighborhood in the Old Dominion, doubtless branches of the same family. This elder Carlisle must have been a man of some substance when he went to Kentucky, or he must have prospered very well there in his new home, for it is a matter of tradition that he was the man who built the first brick house in the then Campbell county.

Soon after Senator Carlisle was born his father died, and from that time on his mother conducted the farm. John was always a quiet, thoughtful, and mortally lazy boy when it came to doing farm work. Scores of stories are extant of howhe used to shirk and steal time from hours supposed to be devoted to hard manual labor—time which he devoted to surreptitions delving into books, of which he was always fond. At one time, when he was always fond. At one time, when he was always fond. At one time, when he was always fond the horses reacefully grazing and John stretched out in the shade deeply buried in a book. He was giving the horses a rest, he said. Indeed, they were fortunate horses which went out to share the farm tolis with Master John. Resting was the principal feature of their duties. On another occasion, when he was very, very small, his mother, who had had set nim at some active farm-boy's joh, was surprised to hear a loud and continions conversation, raised at times to a high mounted on a stump and addressing an imaginary audience with much fire an abrupt and undignified conclusion.

But it was very evident at an early stage

plain understanding would have no diffi-culty in grasping it.

"I regard as a very lamentable thing the centralizing tendency of later years in our government. Why, at one time to be Gov-ernor of a State was a greater honor than to be a United States senator, and men would resign from the Senate to accept the governorship. Now all tends toward Washington. Washington is the great central place of powers and of honors. This sinking of the importance of the State officers and the abandonment of direct management by the people of their affairs is not an encouraging thing. I am very, very sorry to see it."

neary apprehensions of failure, to apply for a postion as publicachood to be apply for a postion as publicachood to "Very well do I remember how after my courage almost failed as I came down that hot and dusty road, and how strong the tempitation was to turn back to my mother's farm amount hopeless in its magnitude. The great obstacle which constantly presented itself to my imagniant may be extanization to which every applicant had to undergo bethe procession was the extanization to which every applicant had to undergo help and the state of the procession was the extanization to which every applicant had to undergo help and the state of the procession was the extanization to which every applicant had to undergo help and the proper corticates and became a intil-field red to the sum of time the proper corticates and became a intil-field red to the sum of which was to fall to the destination of the sum of the sum of his father. Andrew Stevenson was a did a statemanishe turn of mind. In rather of congress and made speaker of the House of Representatives. John W. Stevenson was a signal success. He had mastered every detail of his subject, haven the sum of the sum

A Regular Falling Off.

Gilhooly: I can't possibly make out what's going to become of our boarding-house. I wanted ham and poached eggs the other day and couldn't get 'em.
Gus de Smith: Ah, and I wanted credit there the other day and couldn't get tbat.

(Hartford Times.)

She was the prettiest girl, I ween,
That mortal eye had ever seen;
Her name was Annabel Christine,
Her cheeks were smoothed with vaseline,
Her bangs were curled with handeline.
Her teeth were brushed with fine dentine,
Her face was touched with coaline.
Her gioves were cleaned with gasoline,
Sne were a dress of gremadine.
Looped o'er a skirt of brilliantine;
Her petiticoat was bombasine,
Her foot was shed with a kid boottine,
Her evounds were healed with cosmoline;
She sailed away from Muscatine
In a suip they called a brigantine;
She firted with a gay marine
I'll they reached the republic Argentine
Where they were married by a dean,
And tilved on deomargerine;
Anso the mild tin-clad sardine,
And did disturb the Boston bean
When bolled and served in a soup tureen.
Sait pork they are, both fat and lean,
When garnished round with parsley green,
And did disturb the Boston to screen.
In short, they lived a king and queen
In manhood's pride and beauty's sheen,
For oa them there was nothing mean,
His looks and language were serene.
He wore a coat of velvoteen.
She kept her parior neat and clean.
Her favorite dye was aniline;
She rocked the cradle by machine,
And mande the baby Josephine,
Yet, never was a brighter scene
Than when that girl, at sweet sixteen,
Entered the room with haughty mien.

DIFFERENCE" BETWEEN WOOD-ROBIN AND ROBIN REDBREAST.

Virginia Penny-Piece-Norfolk County Game-Law-The Wilmot Provise A Dairy Question.

RICHMOND, VA., March 21, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can you inform a constant reader through the columns of your valuable paper what is the difference, if any, between the robin redbreast and the woodrobin?

The robin redbreast proper is "an abundant of the state of the robin redbreast proper is "an abundant of the robin redbreast proper is "abundant of the robin redbreast

dant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region." The bird familiarly called robin redbreast in North America is the redbreasted or migratory thrush (Turdus mi gratorius or Merula migratoria). The British robin is only about 51% inches long and 9 in extent of wings. The upper parts are olive green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish red (whence the name redbreast). Its song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. Its nest is placed on the ground in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. Its eggs are usually five or six in number and pinkish white, freekled with purplish red.

The wood-robin proper is the American wood-thrush, Turdus musletinus, It is inches long and 13% in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the general color is rufous brown above, brightest on the head, olivaceous on the tail; pure white below, with numerous blackish spots on breast and sides; legs yellow; bill brown, yellowish at base. The notes are few, but powerful, clear, and mellow, rising and falling in gentle cadences, and especially pleasing at sunset. The eggs are uniformly light blue.

We more than half suspect, however.

that our correspondent has reference to the American robin redbreast so-called and the swamp- or ground- or marsh-robin. In this case, of course, the descriptions will have to be different. The swamprobin is the chewink, so called from the note it makes.

robin is the chewink, so called from the creation where he was supposed to be foling. Going out to investigate, she found him mounted on a stump and addressing an imaginary audience with much fire and earnestness. The cration came to an abrupt and indignified conclusion. The state of the st are now ready to be experted to the colony" to "be current and lawful money," etc. The coins bear the date 1773, and it may be assumed were largely circulated in the colony. Certain it is that before the circulation of the large copper cent was supplanted by our present

> numerous. They are sometimes met with now. HODGES FERBY, VA.

coin, these Virginia pieces were still quite

To the Editor of the Dispatch : What is the game-law of Norfolk county?
If the sign "Posted" is put in conspicuous places, what redress has the land-owner should it be disregarded? What authority

is required to post property—i, c., farm-land? X. Y. Z. It is unlawful for any person to kill, capture, or offer for sale, or buy any par-tridges in the county of Norfolk between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November, or at any time to take or de stroy the eggs of partridges in said county.

If any person, without the consent of the owner or tenant, shoots, hunts, ranges, or fowls on the lands of another which are enclosed, or the boundaries of which, or streams adjacent to which constitute a lawful fence, or in the waters on said lands, the law deems him guilty of a trespass, and in addition to his liability in an action for damages he can be made to forfeit to such owner or tenant \$5 for each offence, and double that sum in any instance if the offence be committed in the night or on a Sunday.

> The Milk Refused to Sour. LESTEB MANOR.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: About six weeks ago I was getting a nice lot of butter, and all on a sudden the milk refused to sour or produce butter. When churned it foamed and assumed the appearance of custard, and so remained. Even new milk has foam on it. What is the matter with it? F. R.

The trouble is that a number of the cows are advanced in pregnancy. Milk from cows in that condition is called heavy." The cream rises slowly, and it is impossible to separate it fully from the milk. Milk taken from such cows has too much caseine in it, and should be kept separate from the milk of the herd.

A Quotation from Macaulay. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly tell me where I can find hese lines, written by Macaulay of the

these lines, written by Alacadiay of the poet Pope:

"His life was one long series of tricks—mean and malicious. He was all stiletto and mask. To injure, to insult, to save himself from the consequences of injury and insult by lying and equivocating was the labit of his life. Besides his trands of malignity, of fear, of interest, and of vanity, there were frauds which he committed for love of fraud alone."

The passage is found in Macanlay's essay

The passage is found in Macaulay's essay on "The Lafe and Writings of Addison." See Macaulay's Essays and Poems (Boston edition), volume iii., page 69.

The Wilmot Proviso. POINT EASTERN, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please explain the Wilmot proviso.

The Wilmot proviso was an amendment to a bill which appropriated money for the purchase of territory from Mexico in 1846. It was offered in the House by Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and provided that slavery should never exist in any part of such territory. The House adopted it, but it was rejected by the Senate. It played a prominent part in subsequent discussions, and gave rise to " the Free Soil" party.

Alcohol in Sugar Beets.

INGRAM, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch : Please inform me if the sugar beet contains any alcohol, and oblige
A Subscriber.

Alcohol does not exist ready made in beets, but, like other vegetables which contain sugar, beets will furnish alcohol by fermentation.

Weight of Damp and Dry Air.

RICHMOND, VA. Maury's Physical Geography—page 70, last column—says: "A fall of barometer occurs also when the column of air above any area becomes lighter than usual. This takes place when there is more than the ordinary amount of vapor in the air; because vapor is lighter than dry air. Consequently the greater the proportion of vapor in the air, the lighter that air will

QUERIES & ANSWERS. | be. A low barometer, therefore, indicates a moist, rainy atmosphere; a high barometer indicates that the atmosphere is heavy; either because it is dry or because it is

Does not this contradict the statement promulgated in your last Sunday's edition—viz.: "That damp air is heavier than K. W.

As the question was construed there is no contradiction. It was supposed to refer to a definite volume of air, with the addition of water-vapor-a case which often presents itself in certain physical and chemical experiments. But if it refers to equal volumes, one made up exclusively of dry air and the other made up partly of dry air and partly of water-vapor, then, inasmuch as water-vapor is but little more than half as heavy as air, in this sense damp air is lighter than dry air.

Special-License Tax. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can a country merchant who only has a dry-goods license buy up eider in large quantities; buy up berries and grapes by the bushel and make them into wine and then retail it out by the glass as a beverage to his trade the year round (to such an extent as even to intoxicate) without a special heense to sell it?

If so, why require liquor and beer saloons to take out licenses? Subscalber.

The United States imposes a special tax

The United States imposes a special tax on every person or firm who sells or offers for sale foreign- or domestic-distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors for each place of business where sold. No special tax is imposed upon vintners who sell wine of their own growth, or manufacturers who sell wine produced from

he same is made, or at the general business office of such vintner or manufacturer; but no vintner or manufacturer can sell at more than one office without the payment of a special tax.

It is, however, lawful for the manufacturer or vintuer to sell at two places at the same time-viz., the place where he

office-without paying a special tax. For the sale of pure cider there is no pecial tax imposed, even though it be old as a beverage-provided, there is no admixture of spirits or liquor of any kind. Therefore a "country merchant" can, under the United States laws, sell cider, or deal in and sell; wines as above stated. The laws of Virginia relating to liquor

license provide as fellows:

license provide as follows:

That no person, corporation, company, firm, partnership, or association shall, within the limits of this State, engage in the business of rectifying or of manufacturing or distilling malt or alcoholic liquors other than wins, or sell or offer to sell, by sample or representation or otherwise, wine, ardent spirits, malt liquor, or any mixture thereof, alcoholic bitters, bitters containing alcohol, or fruits preserved in ardent spirits, either by wholesale, retail, or to be drunk at the place where sold, or in any other way, without first having or to be drunk at the place where sold, or in any other way, without first having obtained license therefor; nor shall such license confer the privilege of selling in either way except in the manner hereinafter provided. And all mixtures, preparations, and liquids (except cider) which will produce intoxication shall be deemed ardent soirits within the meaning of this section, provided that any resident manufacturer of wine may have the privilege of selling wine of his own manuprivilege of selling wine of his own manu-facture, in quantities not less than one gallon without paying the licens-tax or percer provided for by chapter 2 of this act.

By reference to the foregoing abstracts it will be seen that a "country merchant," even though he manufacture his own wine, may not sell it by retail without a license, No license is required to sell cider.

The Nautical Mile. WILSON'S DEPOT. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

What is the distance of a sea mile

The United States Coast Survey has dopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixteeth part of the length of degree on the great circle of a sphere, whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile-6,080.27 feet. The ordinary or statute mile is 5,280 feet. The old London mile was 5,000 feet.

Public-School Question. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

for the same. and after teaching one month for the same, and arrer teaching one month the teacher finds that he is so unpopular with the patrons and children that he can-not make the average, and he resigns as the teacher of such school, is it not the duty of the trustees to employ another teacher and continue the school? Farmon. As in the case in question the teacher re-

signed his position, it devolves upon the district board to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation.

Mr. Cleveland in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : How many men are employed on the World's-Fair buildings? What has been the highest number of men who have been employed at any time. "A" says that 40,000 men are employed, and that he that 40,000 men are copyogen, saw it in your paper (news column).

K. C.

There are about 4,800 men employed on the World's-Fair buildings, and the number has not at any time exceeded 5,200.

Pleasant Grove Fence Law. 271 MEHERRIN, LUNENBURG COUNTY, VA.

Did the Legislature pass a special fence law for Pleasant Grove Magisterial Dis-trict? If so, when does it go into force? And did they pass a fence law for the county, and when does that go into force? For Pleasant Grove, &c., in force February 2, 1892.

For Lunenburg county, in force first day of January, 1893,

Blind Tom, the Pianist. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

CLARESBURG, W. VA.
I notice in a recent issue of the DISPATCH
the query, "Is Blind Tom still living, and
if so what has become of him?" and the
answer." Yee; we think that he is in some
asylum in the North."
A few works are, Blind, Tom played in

asylum in the North,"
A few weeks ago Blind Tom played in
this city for a large audience. His style of
playing and his personal appearance have
undergone little change.
Very respectfully, B. H. B. The Gulf Stream

RICHMOND, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As a patron of your paper I take the liberty of asking you to tell me through the columns of your paper where the Gulf Stream rises. By so doing you will oblige me very much. Respectfully,

GULF STREAM. Where the Gulf Stream "rises" is not

well settled, but it first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas.

The Killing of Dahlgren. To the Editor of the Dispatch : When and where was Colonel Dahlgren of the Union army, killed? J. A. B. Early in March, 1864, near Stevensville,

Editors' Sanctum. Louisa county, Va. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Has not usage made it equally correct, or more so, to say "an editor ssanctum," instead of saying "sanctum sanctorum"—the original phrase? A Surscrizza.

HOW SOME OF THE RICHMOND GIRLS GET THEIR ROSY COLOR.

The Idler Investigates the Secrets of Cos metics-Bad Behavior at Weddings-John Jasper the Best Mao.

"You men are such geese. You let vomen fool you to death.

These words were addressed to the Idler" a few nights ago by a pretty little maid, as the former was comfortably reclining in one of her best parlor chairs. Not construing this too true remark as being applied to myself in particular, but to mankind in general, I ventured to inquire wherein lay our gullability and special susceptibility to the wiles of the

cal susceptibility to the whies of the weaker sex.

"Why," continued my fair bostess, "you go to a ball or a theatre, and upon your re-turn you rave over a girl's complexion, and never for an instant suspect that she

is dailed with paint."

"Do they really unt their fair faces?"
I inquired, stooping to learn the sacred secrets of those whose every movement I admire.

"Well, I should say they do, Half of

"Well, I should say they do. Haif of the girls in this city are artificial, and yet you all never suspect such a thing—never think of it," said my informant. "Its true they don't buy much parat from the druggista, for that kind isn't popular," continued my little friend, "but they get it from the millinery stores. They purchase these cheap artificial roses and use the coloring in them. O, yes, one rose will last for years, for a little goes a long ways, and it makes a prettier tint than the regular rouge. You fellows don't know how much truth you are telling sometimes when you speak of the 'roses' in a girl's cheek, Your flattery is truer than you think, though your charmer's very artificiality itself is the result of artificial flowers. Just think now—God's loveliest productions—women and roses—both false, and both combining together to deceive you."

"How do you know these things?" I sternly asked.

"Because I have painted my cheeks just as the other girls do, but I am more honest about it," was the candid reply.

There was something in all this information which made me sad, but my sorrow was not so great that I did not have the moral courage to go to a big drugstore the next day and satisfy my curiosity about cosmetics to a still greater exient.

When I told the clerks that I wanted them to show me some paint—the kind ladies use on their cheeks—their astonish. grapes grown by others, at the place where made the wine and his general business

When I told the clerks that I wanted them to show me some paint—the kind ladies use on their cheeks—their astonishment was most profound. They looked first at me as if I were an escaped lunatic, and then gazed at my face to see if there were any signs of artificiality. Finally I explained my purpose, and one of the attaches of the office was detailed to explain to me the mysteries of this department of the business.

the business.
"We don't sell as much of the stuff as we used to," said my pilot, "but there is plenty on hand here," He then showed me various styles of powders. Some ghastly white and others delicately tinted ghistly white and others delicately finted in rose, and explained that these concoc-tions, if anything, were more popular than the regular rouge. But the latter article was what I wanted to see and what I called for. Severai pretty little china boxes, round in form, were produced, and when their lids were removed I beheld a most beautiful nick.

This is what the girls like," said my "This is what the girls like," said my pilot, making a lovely penein-blow tint on his wrist with a finger which had been dipped into the coloring. "It is 'Rouge de Theatre'—what the actresses use, We sell a good deal of it. Of course there are various shades of the color—some being much deeper than others. I don't think a little hurts the skin if used judiciously. I was shown numerous compounds, both liquid and solid, with which the com-

liquid and solid, with which the complexions of some of our fair ones are beautified, and the revelations startled me so much that hereafter I will always be suspicious of rosy cheeks. Still I am disincined to believe that anything like one half or even one fourth of the Richmond girls resort to painting as a method of self-ornamentation. Our girls here have enough natural charms, color or no color, to make them delightful without resorting to subterfuge. To those who do paint I can only say: For gracious sake, don't let us know it; continue to make goese of us, for should we learn the secret we will not admire you half so much. It is a hard thing to go to church and sit

up through the entire service as if you were a wooden man. I don't believe the When the school trustees of a district board locate a school and employ a teacher abandoned trying to accomplish this end, ut it does seem to me that some people I have seen might behave themselves a ittle betier when they attend wed-ings. Half of nearly every andience present at them simply go out of curiosity, and sometimes their conduct a really bad. In the first place, it always is really bad. In the first place, it always looks improper to me to see a large part of the congregation arise just as the bride and groom enter. There is no excuse for it, unless curiosity be taken as an excuse. No matter how much the "happy couple" may be absorbed in each other, it is nevertheless quite embarrassing for them to know that they are the centra of an inquisitive case. Every Mr. Cleveland in Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Let me know if Mr. Cleveland attended the reception given by Lee, in 1885 or 1887. I think it was. I have heard that he was in Richmond, but not at the reception.

The reception took place at the Fair. Grounds, and Mr. Cleveland was, of course, present. Mr. Cleveland afterwards went to the Executive Mansion with Governot Lee, and remained there until his train was ready to leave; but there was no reception there.

World's Fair Employes.

Removers V. reason they fare much better, but Oh! the horrors the contracting parties have to encounter. By the way, I have never known a case where the bride wasn't ten times a cool and collected as the groom. They rarely get thoroughly scared, and it is always the prospective husbands who present the most terrified aspect. Poor fellows! I can readily imagine how they feel although I have never been so unfortunate by situated.

ly situated. A few months ago one of the Richmond ministers commented upon this bad be-havior of which I speak. He said that a marriage ceremony was as much of a religious service as anything else, and equally as sacred. I think he was right, and that his remarks ought to have made more of an impression than they seem to have done

impression than they seem to have done in some cases.

A few dars ago I attended a wedding, and after getting most of the data for my report from one of the ushers I asked what sort of dress the bride had on. "I don't know," said he, "but here's a sample of it I have in my pocket." He produced a bit of the usual "tan cloth" which so many thousands and thousands of happy maids have worn on ithe day of their marriages, and I scribbled down in my notes "A travelling suit of tan." I could not help wondering where the fellow got the sample from, and whether the bride had distributed bits of it to each of her attendants as a parting memento. At her attendants as a parting memento. At any rate, the usher, without ever changing his expression, tenderly put back the bit of cloth after submitting it to my inspec-tion, and then departed to take his place in the hymenial party, who were just en-tering the church.

The wedding of the Rev. John Jasper, which took place Thursday night, was without doubt one of the most interesting ceremonies I ever witnessed. It created the greatest possible flutter in Jackson Ward and would have been one of the biggest marriages ever solemnized in Richmond had the nuptial knot been tied at church. The residence of the groom was only a few hundred yards from the home of the bride, but the distinguished solar philosopher never for an instant thought of waiking to the house, but rode in state to the scene in a carriage drawn by two white horses. While at the wedding I asked one of the ushers who was acting as best man. He looked greatly puzzled for a minute and then said with a grin: "I dont know, boss; I guess Brother Jasper must be the best man hisself." ing ceremonies I ever witnessed. It cre-

Going Too Far. "Have you any cold victuals," inquired the rusty-looking pilgrim, "to spare for a hungry—"

"No!" snapped the woman at the kitchen door.

"Perhaps I was wrong in asking for cold victuals," he rejoined apologetically. "If I had suggested tenderloin steak with baked potatoes, madam, and a cup of

Yes.

To an inquirer: Gas was first used on the streets of Richmond on the evening of the 22d of February, 1851.

An impreper Companies.

(Texas Sirtings.)

"My dear," said a fond mother to her boy, "why do you not play with the little Jones boy?"

"Ob, he's horrid. He says bad naughty words, just like papa,"

Beform will begin at home in the family.

you are presuming altogether too far.
Madam, good morning."

And as he got around the angle of the
kitchen he could plainly hear the dipperful of hot water strike the wall of the
Longe opposite with a horrible swish. The Little Giri's Prospect.

The Little Girl's Prospect.
[San Francisco Chronicle.

The friend of a little girl who resides on San Jose avenue has a baby sister and she was grieved because she had none. Vexed at the yawning discrepancy, she sought her mother and indulged in the following conversation.

"We haven't got a baby, mamma, have

we?"
"No, my dear; we haven't," replied mamma. "You're the only baby we

mamma. "You're the only bady want."
"Could we have a baby if we wanted to?" persisted the inquisitor.
"Well, my child, I think we could," confessed the mother.
What followed startled the matron.
Looking into her mamma's face with a radiant expectancy and anxiety, the little one said. one said : "Let's!" Better Yet.

Mr. Lotus: You would save yourself the trouble of making change by buying your Elevated tickets ahead. Mrs. Lotus: I have two Elevated tickets in my pocket-book now.

Mr. Lotus (astonished): How did you get them?
Mrs. Lotus (triumphantly): I went by the box without dropping them in

The Reason for It.

"They used to put a man in Ludlow-Street jail when he couldn't pay his debts, didn't they?"
"Yes. They had a hope that he'd win enough there at poker to liquidate.'

Ethel: I hear that you have been ill, Mr.

[Truth.]

Chapley: I have been under the doctor's care for a week back.

Ethel: Nothing worse? We heard it was your head. The Proper Vehicle. (Puck-)
Weed: I see by the newspaper that rich

deposits of meerchaum have been discovered in New Mexico.

Reed: I suppose that a pipe line will be laid to bring the product away. The Way of the Transgressor, &c. [Clear Journal.] New Yorker (on Philadelphia horse-car):

Conductor, please have my bed made. I am going to Germantown.

Conductor Quick: Sorry sir, but that car passed here this morning. An Important Correction.

[Brooklyn Life. Mr. Gurley: Are your family related to the Scaddses, of Phiadelphia? Miss Scadds (haughtily): No; they are related to us.

Too Dear. "Pretty cheap sentiment, this?" whis-pered the man next to him at the play. "Dunno about that," was the answer; "I paid \$1.50 for my seat."

"The lite of a Prohibitionist," said Maw-on, "is more and than the desert of Sahara. There isn't an easis in the whole

His Old Flame. [Washington Star.] He knelt in front of the furnace,

He knelt and he blew upon it



THEY ARE AS TRANSPARENT COLORLESS AS LIGHT ITSELF. (From Ex-Governor Ireland, of Texas.)

Mr. A. K. Hawkes:

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness, and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. Respectfully yours, John IRMLAND.

[From the Ex-Governor of Arkansas.]

Having used A. E. Hawker's New Crystallized Lenses for some months, I have found them the finest glasses I ever used. Simon P. Hugins,

All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the drugstore of

R. G. CABELL, Jr., & CO.,

RICHMOND. A. K. HAWKES.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
Lens-drimding Plant, 19 Decatur street,
Main Office and Sales-Room, 12 Whitehall street,
ATLANTA, GA. te 11-Th, Sud Tut My 10ar



Miss Lettle Huntley,

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley, of Cortland, N. Y., a well known car-penter and builder. Her frank was ment below gives only the about truth concerning her illness and mar-velous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Many "Dear Sir: Twelve years and I been to have hemorrhages and four years and beauts so low that the physicians to it me There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not from my bed. Under my face w continually reddened with mouth. I could ent nothing A Waste of Money

ing it. In a few days the b thought it only fancy. I was an only take ton drops of harry of the factor of the fact

they were to have for a wanted something heart so happy she cried. It was First Time I had Felt Hun-

gry for Two Years I kept on with Hood's Sarsapania months was as well as ever had months was as well as ever in my leave four years since I recovered not had a day's sickness since a ringe. If ever a human being good Lord on benefic kness it was that Hood's Sarsaparitis, and the unquestionably Sarved my I at Mesare. Saryer & Jenning, the wasting state of Cortland, say that Miss five highly respected taily; her statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla that done for her is worthy the bighest op-dence." Hood's Pills curviling to

Mr. Vale

and key. You can't allow

SETROPEAN PLAN

calliy, with magnificent di-passed culsine, elegant pubtached, 60 and upward per day,

size and location.
WETHERBEE & FU mh 11-F,8u&W13t THE LEADING HOTEL AT CHAR

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATHY ING-HOUSE.

## BARTLETT, GARVENS & ( 1311 EAST MAIN STREET,

Superior Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdomt-



Tempered Steel Watch-Springs.

DURABLE,

AND CORRECTLY

"ROUND SHOULDERS" is one of the most prevalent deformities, and yet very tion is paid to its treatment. The BEST MEANS FOR RELIEF AND CURE IS MADE "SHOULDER BRACE," which checks all tendency to malposition, and is to plance suited to the maintenance of a correct and elegant carriage, and continual the form of the wearer, draws the shoulders back, straightens the spine, and strengthest. Laddes, Gentleirene, and Children should call on us and he fitted. We is attendant. We fit all Trusces, Abdominal Bandages, and Elastic Stockings and gu Open evenings.

## DILL'S BEST TOBACCO, THE VERY BEST CHEW.

Uniform Standard and Absolutely Perfect

IS USED EVERYWHERE.